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also that of allowing a horizontal adjustment of the preparation in order to bring it close to one of the knife clamps.

The coarse adjustment is certainly one of the most convenient devices which has been lately invented for microtomes. It is a great time saver, effecting a rapid advance or retrograde movement of the object carriage in order to bring the preparation quickly, though exactly, near the knife when beginning, or to cut off worthless sections, etc., without releasing the automatic feed.

Moreover all gearing is reduced, both as to size and to number of parts, as much as possible and either so encased or so placed as to guard against danger to the operator and important mechanisms.

The automatic feed is entirely new, and the most accurate ever constructed, in which when working the shock on the feeding screw and its bearing is entirely avoided. It is provided with a worm, thus working with the greatest smoothness and accuracy up to the present time attained. It is an inclined plane gliding on another inclined plane,—the worm gear,—and therefore there is nearly no friction or wear—wear being proportioned to friction. It is the only device which by the use becomes more accurate, as the two inclined planes gliding always on each other become more and more smoothed by the wear. This feed is the only one which advances only when the object is clear off the knife. Finally, only the worm gives the advantage gained by cutting by hand of producing the finest sections of such different thicknesses as may be required.

NEW MODEL PROJECTION APPARATUS—BAUSCH AND LOMB LANTERN “D”

The value of the projection lantern for educational purposes is becoming daily more apparent and has resulted in a demand for a simple and inexpensive lantern for use in schools of all grades, for colleges, for lecture platforms, and for societies. This demand has been increasing rapidly and at last has been met.

The Bausch and Lomb Optical Company have just put upon the market a new model, which while it is simple and inexpensive, is at the same time efficient, portable, of scientific accuracy, and of pleasing design.

The most important characteristic of this lantern is its convertibility. The various parts are made interchangeable so that one lan-

tern may be used for ordinary, micro, vertical, or opaque projection with comparatively little manipulation. The lathe bed construction has been used in this model, thereby securing rigidity, stability, and perfect alignment so that no recentering is required. The lantern is provided with a cooling cell which makes it possible to use living objects. Without this device they would be unable to stand the intense heat. The lamp box is of unique design, which renders it very efficient in carrying off the heat generated. The carrying case may be used as a base or as a shipping case. An entirely new construction has been used in the dissolver, which gives a perfectly dissolving view. The change from ordinary to micro-projection is easily effected by simply removing the front board carrying the projection lens and replacing it by the one carrying the microscope, the front boards being held securely by the spring catch. The microscope is of new design, the coarse adjustment having an unusually long range and the sliding arrangement of the body tube furnishing an additional means of adjustment for very low power lenses. Where the high price has hitherto prevented a very extensive use of the projection lantern that objection has now been removed without in any way effecting the efficiency of the apparatus.

A new supplement to the Bausch and Lomb Projection Catalogue has been issued describing this new model, and this will be sent on request to any one desiring further information with regard to this lantern.

THE MICROSCOPY OF VEGETABLE FOODS

Noteworthy among recent books of interest to all microscopists is one entitled *The Microscopy of Vegetable Foods*, with special reference to the Detection of Adulteration and the Diagnosis of Mixtures, written by Dr. Andrew L. Winton, in charge of the Analytical Laboratory of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, with the collaboration of the eminent Austrian authority, Dr. Josef Moeller, and published by John Wiley and Sons, of New York City.

The dearth of literature, in English, on a subject of such scientific and technical importance is noteworthy, and the present work most timely. It is designed for the use of the food analyst, the agricultural chemist, the pharmacist, and others engaged in the